

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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THURSDAY, July 7, 1892.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Adlai E. Stevenson,

OF ILLINOIS.

SILVER AND LEAD IN NEW YORK.

Silver 47.80
 Lead 4.30

UTAH WEATHER TODAY.

Fair, cooler in northern and southern portions.

Is the following of the Liberal managers in this town and territory altogether satisfied with the kind of government it is getting?

THE REPUBLICANS are bothered at not being able to find a rhyme for the Democratic vice-presidential candidate. It would be difficult to match him in any way.

Why don't some of H. H.'s friends suggest that KATIE be elected to fill a vacancy in the Republican executive committee caused by CAMPBELL of Illinois, resigning?

STANLEY has been beaten for parliament and nobody but his folks is sorry. By the way, some of our contemporaries speak of him as an American. He was born in Wales.

"AMERICANISM" has had another severe blow in the grand bounce of Marshall Jaxey and two other conservators of the peace and morals of Salt Lake. Let the brethren rejoice!

THE LATE employees of the CARNEGIE works in Pennsylvania, are enjoying the fruits of protection now looked out, and a regiment of PINKERTON detectives set to watch their movements.

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST, canvassing in Wales for a parliament seat for her husband, broke up a political meeting. Now let her come over to Kansas and have a joint debate with Mrs. LEASE.

THE LIGHTS of Liberalism, as applied in a local party sense, territorial and municipal, are burning pretty low, with thick, greasy, spluttering wicks and flickering flame. The brief candle is almost out.

RELATIVE to the mysterious disappearance of the mayor's report on the scandalous behavior of city officials, we may say it was merciful forbearance on their part that they didn't abduct the mayor himself.

IT IS just possible that the beef and hides combine formed Carmichael, of the Republican committee, fearing reaction against their monopoly. None of the trusts will relax any effort in HARRISON's behalf on that account.

COLLAPSE seems to have set in as a consequence of the intestinal wounds received by the Liberal party at Minneapolis and Chicago. The state of mortification is on and everything is in readiness for the embalming process.

IT IS estimated that 250 iron mills are affected by the labor troubles with the Amalgamated association, and that 100,000 men are idle in consequence. CARNEGIE's new corporation has a capital stock of \$25,000,000 and alone will employ 60,000 men.

THE IMPOSITION which Judge Moxon manifested last winter in regard to the charges made against his clerk at Ogden may now be switched over to the attorney-general's department. This is another instance of people outside not understanding Utah ways.

PRESIDENT HARRISON realizes that of the persons now talked of for the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, whoever gets it will demand to run the administration, in case he wins. That was what was the matter with QUAY, and they are all alike.

DEWEY can't serve HARRISON in the cabinet on account of the terminal objections, and CAMPBELL can't serve as chairman of the Republican committee by reason of his prior obligation to the beef combine. If Pension Superintendent HAYN won't answer, perhaps they will have to seek over for JOHN C. NEW.

DEWEY the first half of the present calendar year \$44,444,444.44 have arrived in the United States from foreign shores, an increase of more than 16,000 over the corresponding period last year, but of these 37,000 were cabin passengers, an increase of 3,200 over 1891. The heaviest immigration (61,797) was in May.

A STRONG pressure is being brought to bear upon HARRISON to have him modify his well known views of the southern election measure, in his letter of acceptance. That issue is seriously damaging his prospects in some quarters. But HARRISON is well-headed, and he has a right to say that if they did not desire the force bill brought into the campaign, the Republic has had no business to put it in the platform, or endorse his policy, of which that proposition was a leading feature.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE HERALD makes no apology to its readers for the space occupied this morning with the debate in the United States Senate last week on the subject of the Utah commission. One striking thing that appears in the discussion, is the familiarity of the Democratic speakers with the political affairs of this territory, and another is the density of the ignorance of the Republican Senators on the same subject. It is so extensive and so general for the majority of the country that the Senate has not yet had the benefit of a report from its committee on territories of the testimony taken in support of the Home Rule bill, as it is called. Or, if the appropriation committee of the House had forwarded Mr. WASHINGTON's report with the proposed abolition of the Utah commission, matters would have been greatly simplified. For that report fully answers all the positions taken by Senators ALDRICH and PLATT, and shows that, instead of no complaint having been made of the partisanship of the commission, there is a direct arraignment of that body on this very ground.

If, too, the Senate had had before it the eloquent memorial of our legislature, setting forth the anomalous condition of Utah with respect to the management of its ordinary affairs, not only the uselessness of the commission, but the whole policy of the federal government towards the territory, must have appeared to this body as demanding radical and instant change. Indeed, the discussion of last week, without these powerful aids, brought out enough to suggest that the subject of the commission's continuance ought to be looked into by the judiciary committee. It further produced the concession that was made in the great reduction of the salaries of the members of the commission. But it is plain that logically the Senate stopped short of the real remedy, and it is to be hoped that the House Conference committee, hurried as it is, will not suffer itself to be ejected into any recognition of a necessity for the further existence of the commission.

THE TIN PLATE FRAUD.

THOMAS L. BUNTING has recently exposed the dishonesty of the McKinley swindle known as the "protection" of American labor that was to be engaged in the production of American tin.

The average price of tinned plates from 1883 to June, 1890, five years, was \$4.35 per box. The tariff was then increased from 1 to 2-1/2 cents per pound. The average price in New York for the nine months from the passage of the measure, Oct. 6, 1890, to the taking effect of the tinned plate clause, July 1, 1891, was \$3.45. This advance of \$1.07 per box was made on all the tin plate imported during this nine months before the tariff went into effect (3,796,422 boxes), the total extortion from American consumers being over \$3,000,000, not one dollar of which went into the treasury.

Since 1883, \$45,500,000 had been paid in duty on imported tinned plate. By the McKinley law this tax was doubled, in order to provide work for the American people. As a result, there is in existence a small "industry," which consists in coating imported steel sheets with imported tin, by imported labor.

Mr. ALDRICH said in the Senate, Jan. 16, 1891: "There are quite a number of establishments which could immediately enter upon the production of these tin plates, probably within thirty days. And we have assurances and believe from examination and investigation, that within the time fixed for the taking effect of this bill—less than one year—there will be in this country a sufficient plant to manufacture all the tin plate that we use." McKinley added that "we have in the Dakotas pig tin in sufficient quantities for making all the tin required for this market." To the protests of the National Canned Goods association he replied that the increased duty would immediately "depress the price of tin plate to consumers."

Up to July 1, 1891, not a single sheet of tinned plate had been made here by any concern pretending to be on a commercial basis; yet this was the date set for our manufacturers to supply our whole consumption. Then the treasury department ruled in addition to black or tinted plates being counted as tinned plates, that imported plates if dipped here, though in imported tin (and, we may add, by imported labor), might be counted as "American" tinned plate, and here is the showing:

The government summaries published for the nine months ending March 31, show that \$400,890 pounds of tinned and tinned plates had been thus "produced" here. The same report gives our average yearly consumption of tinned and tinned plates at 678,000 pounds. Hence the domestic manufacturers are now supplying less than 1 per cent of the consumption, and the whole output for the nine months would last American consumers just twenty-two hours.

In Wales, according to the estimate of Consul Jones, the whole labor cost of everything in tinned plates, from the ore up to the completed product, is just 99 cents per box. Thus 5,000,000 boxes, our present yearly supply, represent \$5,000,000 in labor. At \$400 a year, the average wages paid such help in this country, we find that 12,500 people could thus be furnished employment, on the hypothesis that the whole manufacture of tinned plates could be done in this country. But merely to finish the steel plates by tinning, washing, greasing, rubbing and drying them, which is all the industry is expected to accomplish in this country, costs in Wales 25 cents per box. On this basis the entire labor cost in the amount of plates consumed here, minus those re-exported in manufactured form, would be \$1,300,000, and would give employment to just 3,000 persons at \$400 a year. One country in the state of Maryland in the canning industry, which is being destroyed by the tax on tin, employs four times this number of hands and at about the same wages.

In other words, the McKinley tariff on tinned plate, consumes the wages of twelve men to give employment to one man.

The sixth annual report of the department of labor shows that the whole amount of the labor cost in the whole supply of tin and plates and raw material for American consumption is \$4,150,000. But the tax on the same amount of plates is \$11,800,000. Consumers of tinned plates, therefore, could afford to pay for all these raw materials—and leave them in the ground—and pay all the labor to stand idle all the time, and yet save \$3,700,000 each year, if they could only buy tinned plate without paying the tariff tax on it.

The duty on a box (100 pounds) of steel plates ready for tinning is \$1.05, or 55 cents less than on a box of tinned plate. A modern Welsh tinning pot with a Welshman and a boy will tin fifty boxes per day. Three more helpers (boys) are necessary to complete this sample "industry," in which the total labor cost is 35 cents per box. Hence the Welsh manufacturer, by putting on 25 cents worth of work in his American finishing shop, instead of having it done at Swansea, reaps the tariff advantage of 55 cents per hundred. And this is just what he is doing. We could pension 37,000 American laborers at \$600 each per year out of what we are now paying in taxes on tin to lavate 2,000 Welshmen to

come over and represent a great American "industry."

Eight canning establishments in the United States have reported that as a result of the increased tax on tinned plates, their business in the first quarter of 1892 has been greatly diminished as compared with the same period of 1891. They have paid \$43,755 less to labor during the first quarter of 1892 than during that of 1891. The output of the whole canning industry in 1891 was 50,000,000 cases of assorted canned products, requiring the culture of 1,000,000 acres of land to supply them. Fifteen per cent of American farms are directly interested in this industry, and 300,000 farmers or 3,000,000 people are supported on farms by it. The tax on the tin used for cans is nearly \$5,000,000 a year, which will give yearly employment to 20,000 people in growing, picking, canning, labelling and boxing the farm products that can be bought for this sum now paid in taxes on the cans used. The tariff tax would therefore pension off at full wages the year round 30,000 American workmen, now deprived of even this chance to earn a living. A similar result could be shown for the canned meat industry. The tin plate industry might, in the course of a century, employ 10,000 people.

Meanwhile the shipments of British tin to Australia and to Central and South America are increasing with astonishing rapidity, and canning establishments are now building in these countries. The tin plate swindle is another attack on the farmer. It is made solely in the interest of men who make steel sheets, and who desire to substitute galvanized sheet steel for tinned plate. This roofing iron has recently advanced in price, in the face of a falling market on other iron products.

THE POLICE SCANDAL.

MAYOR BASKIN has justified the confidence in him which even his political opponents feel, that he is disposed to do the right and is desirous of leaving a good record as head of the city government.

After satisfying himself by a thorough investigation that his chief of police and two members of the force were guilty of conduct unbecoming men occupying their positions, he removed them. This is the mayor's credit, and especially so in view of the fact that the chief was popularly supposed to be one of Judge BASKIN's pets, and an officer in whom his honor felt pride. It is not doubted that the mayor would have been pleased if the investigation had given him an excuse for exonerating the police and retaining them in their positions; but the evidence was so strong as to be conclusive the officials' heads went off.

There is one thing, however, that the public will fail to understand, and that is why the mayor should censure the councilman who exposed the conduct of the captain of police and his subordinates. The public will fail to understand this, because the public do not regard it as an effort for city councilmen to bring to light wrong doing on the part of city officials. If we have been correctly informed the members of the council who are censured by the mayor were told that if they would go to a certain house of ill-fame they would find the chief of police and some of his subordinates indulging in the crimes of the place. They went and saw what they subsequently reported. It seems to us they did their duty as members of the municipal government, and the mayor is wrong in seeking to cast odium upon them. If policemen of the character of those removed are to be employed, it would be well if all the councilmen were to turn detectives and undertake to purify the city government.

We have said on more than one occasion that we believe it is Mayor BASKIN's ambition to give a good administration. He would like to go out of office leaving a record which would be creditable. But it may be doubted that he will succeed, not through weakness but on account of the elements by which he is surrounded. He was placed in office by as dishonest and corrupt a party as was ever organized, and he owes his election to methods which were a disgrace to those who practiced them. He is under obligations to those who put him in office and they are demanding payment of the debt. He has been paying also, as many of his appointments too plainly tell. While he may not think there are "strings" on him, too many of those by whom he is surrounded tell a different story. Fortunately, in the present instance we believe he has broken away from the boxes and acted on his own judgment. We don't believe Captain PAUL was recommended to Mayor BASKIN by any of the leaders in the last campaign, and we don't believe Captain PAUL will be at all satisfactory to any of these leaders.

We believe the captain's appointment is offensive to the men who made BASKIN mayor, for the reason that KATIE is an honest man who has shown in one office that he has a mind of his own, and that he will not submit to political bossism and dictation. In this appointment we believe Mayor BASKIN has risen above his party, and we can say to him in confidence that he will have to do so in future appointments, or his administration will be no rank a failure as was its predecessor.

A VINDICATION.

IT HAS been some time in coming, but Lawyer MALONEY of Ogden has received his complete vindication in the letter which the attorney-general has addressed to the district court clerk of the northern district. It will be remembered that when Judge MALONEY sent a letter to Washington last winter making certain statements regarding the conduct of the clerk's office, a jeering back fire at the head of the attorney. Certain official newspapers assailed the attorney, the clerk himself became indignant and abusive, and the storm raged generally. "Kentucky" SMITH, who knew something of the matters exposed by Judge MALONEY, also came in for a large share of abuse because he vouched for the correctness of at least a part of what had been alleged. Judge MALONEY said if he were given an opportunity that he would prove what he had charged. Finally the department of justice, under a threat that it did not inquire into the case the House Committee on Judiciary would institute an investigation, sent a special examiner. As usual in such cases the examiner was predisposed in favor of the accused, yet he found such a state of affairs and the evidence was so conclusive that he was forced to report against the clerk, and indirectly to vindicate Judge MALONEY and "Kentucky" SMITH. The attorney-general's letter to the clerk, as published in yesterday's Herald, all that may be termed a "vindication." Only a terribly irregular condition of things could have brought such a letter. We do not understand how the clerk can continue in

office under the circumstances. If he is lacking in the sensitiveness suggesting his retirement, his father-in-law, the judge of the district, can scarcely fail to take the hint to bounce the thrifty young gentleman whose greed has brought the office into such disrepute. It may be remarked in this connection that Judge Moxon will hardly rush precipitately into print in defense of his relative, as he did last winter. The situation does not warrant any such undue haste as was manifested in February. The complaints and the attitude of the bar and litigants are to Judge MALONEY who has corrected an evil of which many attorneys have complained, although they did not like to appear as public accusers lest thereby they might injure their cases in the court. All will be glad to learn of a change of clerks in the Ogden district, and we assume that such change will be promptly made.

THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

THE story told of General BROWN, the prohibition candidate for the presidency, that he cut down his vineyard lest the grapes might be made into wine, rather confirms the opinion of him entertained by the late Senator Nye of Nevada. When BROWN was a representative to Congress they boarded in the same house. One night the landlady's cow died, and she approached the good-natured senator with a request that he would assist her in getting a new one. "I am very sorry I can't attend to it today, Mrs.—," he replied, "for I am very busy. But you ask BROWN. He is just your man."

The landlady stood somewhat in awe of the kid-gloved representative who was accustomed to put on many airs, but she went confidently to him. "Now, ma'am," exclaimed BROWN indignantly, "who told you to apply to me?" "It was Senator Nye, sir," faltered the discomfited woman. "Well, you tell Senator Nye to mind his own business," was the sharp retort. When they met again the representative said: "Nye, why did you send the landlady to me about a cow?" "Why, BROWN," replied the genial old Mrs. I knew you didn't know another word thing, but I thought you might possibly be kind enough to send for a cow. I am sorry to find myself mistaken."

THE REPUBLICAN party of the nation is in a great quandary relative to the management of its presidential campaign, owing to the distrust which one section of it has of the other. The New York politicians, with their late candidate for governor as their spokesman, wanted CLARKSON, but as FASSETT and CLARKSON had both been identified with the BLAINE movement of last year, the Chicagoans had outlawed the methods of QUAY and DUNBAR, who are on scarcely more than speaking terms with the president, and then it was ascertained that Mr. CAMPBELL of Illinois, was that sort of a man, CAMPBELL was elected, and it turned out that he, too, had been strongly anti-administration on account of HARRISON having denounced him as a lobbyist at the time the Illinois senators desired his appointment as collector of the port of Chicago. B. H. therefore, after a long canvass, has persuaded the new chairman to resign, in consequence of the pressure of important business, or some other equally false makeshift. "Thus bad begins and worse remains behind."

IT TOOK four hours of consultation with the president and members of the cabinet at Washington, for Chairman CAMPBELL to decide that his business at Chicago would not admit of his conducting Mr. HARRISON's campaign. Whether he was shamed out of the position by Senator FAYETTE, whether his acceptance in the first place was with the view of killing the nominee, whether it was because of the discovery of his belonging to the beef combine, or whatever the reason, the fact of the resignation is a hard blow at Republican prospects.

POLITICALLY the United States Senate is now divided, stands: Republicans, 47; Democrats, 36; Third Party, 3. About one-half of all the states that are to elect Senators in the next Congress are more or less doubtful. Whichever party elects the president will almost without doubt control the Senate. The revolt of three Republican senators in the present Congress would end Republican preponderance in that body. The future political status of the Senate has not been in so much doubt as it is now since 1860.

A FIRST RATE reason for the abolition of the Utah commission is that one of the commissioners is in Washington lobbying to be retained at a salary above that agreed upon by the Senate. Judge ROBERTSON objects to being put by Congress in the position of a mere clerk, but he did not protest against being put in such a position by the Liberal party of Utah, which required him to gerrymander the territory in the most outrageous unrepentant manner. Off with his head!

HAD VICE-PRESIDENT MONROE been in his seat when Senator VANDERBILT moved that the silver bill be postponed until the first Monday in December, and BLACKBURN moved to lay that motion on the table, he, the vice-president, would have had the casting vote, as BLACKBURN's motion was lost by a tie—28 to 28. Another illustration of the importance of one vote.

BRIEF, MERRY AND WISE.

Procyon: The student is at a loss to know how to begin after his commencement is over. Huxtable Sentinel: Hardly anybody would like to change places with the turtle, yet think of the snail race. Baltimore American: Cool has gone up again, but will it strike the chute. Then it will have to go down again. Yonkers Statesman: "Do not recall those painful days," is what the young man remarked when the dentist presented his bill. Washington Star: It is now that a man goes to the country to find rest and quiet and comes directly home for the same purpose. Toronto Globe: It is the fate of Stanley to be treated with ingratitude. The Lambeth cockneys seem to be as little desirous of being rescued as Emma Pasha.

7th-11th: Father—That cat made an awful noise in the back garden last night. Arnold—Yes, father; I think that since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing. Boston Transcript: Said the lecturer: "The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a dunkey to climb; therefore I did not attempt the ascent."

Individuals: John G. Wickwire—I can give you advice and criticisms, but no coffee. He only took once a day in this weather. Henry Higgins (in disgust)—Only once a day? Well, some people is too lazy for any use!

Hood's Sarrapilla absolutely cures where other preparations fail. It possesses medicinal merit peculiar to itself.

Options for Coughs and Colds. There is no remedy that acts more promptly on the throat, lungs and chest than Onion Syrup. It loosens the phlegm enabling you to throw it off. It relieves the tightness and oppressive feeling in chest and all soreness of the lungs. As a tonic and restorative it has no equal. Dr. GUNN'S Onion Syrup is recommended in a manner so as to be more effective than the plain syrup and not have any taste or odor of the onions, making it very pleasant to take. Sold at Salt Lake City by Dr. J. H. Drugg Co. Corner Main and First South.

"INSURE TO-DAY; TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!"

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 Ladies, Misses and Children need Light Fabrics for Dress, such as

Our All-Wool French Challies,
 Lovely in Pattern, Recherche as to Style.

Our Printed Cotton Challies,
 Good for One Season, Light and Dark, Cheap and Pretty.

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 Delicate, Useful, Irresistible.

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 Ladylike, and in Black, Blue and Tan.

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